 port Mistories of Notable Regiments

EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES (37TH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY).

FISHER'S BRIGADE — CRAWFORD'S DIVISION — FIFTH CORPS.

(1) COL. GEORGE S. HAYS.

(2) COL. SILAS M. BAILEY.

Companipo.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Enrollment.
Field and Staff	1		1				17
Company A		20	20		5	5	116
В	1	22	23		4	4	95
C		13	13		4	4	97
D	2	9	11		6	6	116
E		17	17		7	7	88
F		€ 14	14		8	8	95
G		15	15		8	8	101
Н		7	7		9	9	90
I	1	21	22		. 8	8	149
K	•	15	15	•	9	9	98
Totals	5	. 153	158		68	68	1,062

158 killed - 14.8 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 490; Total of captured and missing, 147.

BATTLES.	K. & M.W.	BATTLES. K.4	M.W.
Mechanicsville, Va	. 4 1	South Mountain, Md	22
Gaines's Mill, Va	. 29	Antietam, Md	15
White Oak Swamp, Va	. 1	Fredericksburg, Va	44
Glendale, Va	. 19	Wilderness, Va	7
Manassas, Va	. 7	Spotsylvania, Va	10

Present, also, at Dranesville; Malvern Hill; Chantilly.

Notes.—Organized at Pittsburg, June 28, 1861, arriving at Washington, July 23d. The Reserves took the field in October, crossing into Virginia where they were engaged on outpost duty for several months. In May, 1862, the division advanced to Fredericksburg, but returning immediately embarked for the Peninsula where it joined General McClellan's Army, then in front of Richmond. Two weeks later the regiment took part in the Seven Days Battles, its losses amounting to 32 killed, 113 wounded, and 85 missing; total, 230. Returning to the Rappahannock, the division was transferred to McDowell's Corps - afterwards the First. Throughout the battle summer and autumn of 1862, the Eighth fought in every engagement, and then the remnant of the gallant regiment marched to the field of Fredericksburg. There the Reserves, under Meade, charged a strong position of the enemy, and, though successful at points, were finally repulsed, the Eighth losing 131 men, or half its number. In February, 1863, the Reserves were ordered into the defences of Washington, having been withdrawn from active service in order that they might rest and recruit their shattered ranks. The Eighth remained there until the spring of 1864, when it rejoined the Army of the Potomac, the division having been again assigned to the Fifth Corps. The regiment fought at the Wilderness and Spotsylvania, and then on May 17, 1864, while confronting the enemy's lines, received the welcome order which announced the expiration of its term of service.

TWENTIETH INDIANA INFANTRY.

WARD'S BRIGADE - BIRNEY'S DIVISION - THIRD CORPS.

(1) COL WILLIAM L. BROWN (Killed). (2) Col. JOHN WHEELER (Killed).

(3) COL. WILLIAM C. TAYLOR. (4) COL. WILLIAM ORR.

Companies.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Enrollment.
Field and Staff	3	1	4				16
Company A	1	17	18		10	10	118
В	1	17	18		11	11	137
C	2	17	19		11	11	125
D		17	17		10	10	131
E	1	18	19		9	9	126
F	1	19	20		11	11	120
G	2	22	24		12	12	165
Н		19	19		18	18	180
1,	2	17	19		11	11	152
K	2	22	24		9	9	133
Totals	15	186	201		113	113	1,403

201 killed - 14.3 per cent. Total of killed and wounded, 771; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 25. Skirmish, Va., June 19, 1862 1 Oak Grove, Va..... 23 Spotsylvania, Va 18 Glendale, Va 10 North Anna, Va..... 4 Manassas, Va..... 0 Totopotomoy, Va...... Cold Harbor, Va 3 Chantilly, Va...... Fredericksburg, Va 7 Siege of Petersburg, Va 22 Chancellorsville, Va...... Deep Bottom, Va...... Gettysburg, Pa..... 45 Boydton Road, Va..... 3 Kelly's Ford, Va..... 2 Hatcher's Run, Va..... 2 Mine Run, Va 2 Farmville, Va..... 3 Picket Line, Va. (1862)..... 3

Present, also, at White Oak Swamp; Malvern Hill; Poplar Spring Church; Strawberry Plains; Appomattox. Notes.-Leaving the State, August 2, 1861, it proceeded to Cockeysville, Md., where it guarded the railroad for several weeks. It sailed for Hatteras Inlet, N. C., September 24th, and thence in November to Fort Monroe, where it passed the winter. While encamped at Newport News, it participated in the fight between the Merrimac and the Congress; the regiment having been deployed on the beach under the fire of the Confederate vessels, prevented the enemy from taking possession of the Congress. It went to Norfolk in May, and in the following month joined McClellan's Army - then on the Chickahominy, where it was placed in Robinson's (1st) Brigade, Kearny's (3d) Division, Third Corps. In the affair of June 25, 1862, at Oak Grove, or "The Orchards," the Twentieth received the principal attack and sustained the heaviest loss, its casualties amounting to 11 killed, 82 wounded, and 32 missing. At Manassas, the losses were 4 killed, 35 wounded and 6 missing, Colonel Brown being among the killed. After this battle the Corps, having become greatly reduced by its losses, was withdrawn from active service to enable it to rest, and the wounded or missing to return; hence it was not present at Antietam. At Gettysburg - Ward's Brigade, Birney's Division - its losses amounted to 32 killed, including Colonel Wheeler, 114 wounded, and 10 missing. In 1864, the division was transferred to the Second Corps, the Twentieth fighting under Hancock from that time on. Lieutenant-Colonel Meikel was killed at

EDITORIAL NOTE: The above pages are reproduced from Col. Fox's famous book, "Regimental Losses." Other pages, giving short histories of notable regiments, will appear from week to week. It is hoped the appearance of these short histories will stimulate comrades to send in material for the preparation of more complete histories of their respective regi-

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: The 36th Annual Reunion of the 120th Ohio was held in the Armory at Shade, Ohio, Tuesday, June 7. It was a grand success; 77 answered at roll-call. The day was beautiful and crowd immense. The large Armory where the exercises were held, was crowded to the doors all afternoon, and the occasion was enjoyed by all present. Agrand dinner and supper were served to the comrades, their wives and daughters, by the ladies of James A. Garfield Circle, L. A. Tressell, Mansfield; Vice-Prestident, L. A. Tressell, Mansfield; Vice-Pre L. G. A. R.

Major R. H. Critchfend delivered an excellent address of welcome, ably responded to by the President of the Day,

Nine comrades died during the year.

Kate-She asked that question just out of idle curiosity, don't you think?

Laura—No, busy curiosity. Her curiosity is never idle.

UNITED STATES PENSION LAWS.

tion of the Government.

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DESERTION-NAVY AND MARINE CORPS. The act of May 24, 1900, repealed the imitation to the act of August 14, 1888, providing for the removal of charges of desertion and payment of arrears of pay that in such cases the soldier is to be in cases of enlisted or appointed men of treated as if merely "absent without the Navy or Marine Corps in the war of the rebellion. The law had expired by limitation on August 14, 1893. The law both the "desertion" and the return ocof 1888 as now reenacted without limita-

tion is as follows: Be it enacted, etc., That the charge of desertion now standing on the rolls and records of the Navy or Marine Corps against any appointed or enlisted man in against any appointed or enlisted man in the Navy or Marine Corps who served dian before February 13, 1862, might reput the late war may in the discretion of pudiate his contract of enlistment, and the Secretary of the Navy be removed in all cases where it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of enlisted after February 12, 1862, his acthe Navy from such rolls and records or from other satisfactory evidence,

"That any such appointed or enlisted tion of his term of enlistment, "Or until the first day of May, 1865, having previously served six months or

erms of service by reason of wounds re- sent of parents or guardian was fixed ceived or disease contracted in the line of duty, but who, by reason of absence of duty, but who, by reason of absence It is distinctly held by decision renfrom his command at the time he became dered June 4, 1901 (11 P. D., 362), that

ty, while the same was in presence of

"Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Navy s hereby authorized to remove the charge avoided by the United States. of desertion standing on the rolls or records of the Navy or Marine Corps against any appointed or enlisted man of the Navy or Marine Corps who served in the late war, in all cases where it shall be made to appear, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy, from such rolls or from other satisfactory evidence,
"That such appointed or enlisted man

charged with desertion or with absence vithout leave, after such charge of desertion or absence without leave, and within a reasonable time thereafter, voluntarily returned to and served in the line of his luty until he was mustered out of the service, and received a certificate of dis-

"Or while so absent, and before the expiration of his term of enlistment, died from wounds, injury, or disease received or contracted in the service and in the

"Sec. 3. That the charge of desertion now standing on the rolls or records of the Navy or Marine Corps, against any appointed or enlisted man of the Navy or Marine Corps who served in the late war, by reason of his having enlisted at any station or on board of any vessel of the Navy without having first received a discharge from the station or vessel in which in all cases wherein it shall be made to received a discharge from an organizaof the Navy from such rolls and records, enlisted, was made for the purpose of seor from other satisfactory testimony, that such reenlistment was not made for the purpose of securing bounty or other gratuity that he would not have been entitled to, had he remained under his original term of enlistment:

Provided, That no appointed or enlisted man shall be relieved under this act who. not being sick or wounded, left his command without proper authority while the same was in the presence of the enemy. or who, at the time of leaving his command, was in arrest or under charges, or in whose case the period of absence from

the service exceeded three months. Sec. 4. That in all cases where the charge of desertion shall be removed under the provisions of this act from the record of any appointed or enlisted man of the Navy or Marine Corps who has not received a certificate of discharge it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Navy to issue to such appointed or enlisted man, or in case of his death, to his heirs or legal representatives, a certifi-

Sec. 5. That when the charge of desertion shall be removed under the provisions of this act from the record of any appointed or enlisted man of the Navy or Madeath, the heirs or legal representatives of such man, shall receive all pay and bounty which may have been withheld on account of such charge of desertion or

absence without leave:
"Provided, however, That this act shall not be so construed as to give to any such man as may be entitled to relief under the provisions of this act, or, in case of his death, to the heirs and legal representatives of any such man, the right to receive pay and bounty for any period of time during which such man was absent from his command without leave of

"And provided further, That no appoint 'ed or enlisted man, nor the heirs or legal representatives of any such man, who served in the Navy or Marine Corps a period of less than six months shall be entitled to the benefit of the provisions of this act. [Limitation here stricken out.] Sec. 6. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this

RETURN UNDER PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION. In cases of soldiers who returned to the service under the President's proclamation of March 10, 1863 (i. e., having de serted before March 10, 1863; voluntarily returned on or before April 1, 1863); or vho returned to the service under the President's proclamation of March 11, 1865 (i. e., having destrted before March 11, 1865, voluntarily returned on or before May 10, 1865), it is held that there

s no "charge of desertion" to be removed. RESTORED TO DUTY BY COMPETENT AU-

In cases of soldiers who were court nartialed, or were restored to duty by competent authority without trial, it is held that there is no "charge of desertion" to be removed. The "competent authority" which might restore a person to duty without trial, is such authority as had power to convene a court-martial; not that of the commanding officer of a company, nor usually that of the commanding

FAITHFUL SERVICE CONSTRUED.

If the soldier, before May 1, 1865, was bsent without leave, or as a deserter, for but a brief period of time-say a week or 10 days; or, under special circumstances, and longer period-voluntarily returned, was restored to duty without formal action of competent authority, and served faithfully thereafter until after May 1, 1865, when he deserted and never returned, the War Department, in determining the matter of the removal of the second charge of desertion, will, at its discretion, take no notice of the first charge of desertion, and consider him as having "served faithfully until May 1, 1865," within the meaning of the law.

CHARGE OF DESERTION REBUTTED.

It is held by the Second Comptroller of the Treasury Department (a decision of August, 1885), that if it appeared that a soldier marked as a deserter, voluntarily returned to his command within a reasonable time (three or four months), while the war was still flagrant and the army engaged in active hostilities, and by formal authority was mal action of competent authority was unconditionally received into the service, or was received upon conditions which have been fulfilled, not involving the for-feiture of pay and allowances (except, of

AN INDORSEMENT.

"The firm is worthy of confidence upon the ground both A Comprehensive Digest of Pension Legislation From the Founda. of competency and honesty."-THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, April 1, 1897.

> 🖙 OVER 94,000 PENSION CLAIMS SUCCESSFULLY PROSECUTED. 🖜 MILO B. STEVENS & CO., Attys., 899 14th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
> H by Milo B. Stevens, 14th Ohio Battery. Branches at Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit.

WE SELL BOUNTY-LAND WARRANTS

dered faithful and acceptable military to persons wishing to take up public land now held subject to homestead entry, but at service, and was honorably discharged, the sometime heretofore offered for sale by the Govern ment. presumption that he was a "deserter" is conclusively rebutted and overthrown; and

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States, in which case the time of his ab- C D. PENNEBAKER sence shall be excluded in completing the period of limitation: Provided, That said imitation shall not begin until the end of By decision rendered March 26, 1901, it the term for which said person was mustered into the service."

1889, as above, for the removal of charges

of desertion drafted men and substitutes

are regarded as equally within the law as

tarily quits the service, is in no sense a

DISLOYALTY.

DISLOYAL PENSIONERS.

"That the Secretary of the Interior be,

and he is hereby, authorized and directed

to strike from the pension rolls the

names of all such persons as have or may

hereafter take up arms against the Gov-ernment of the United States, or who

have in any manner encouraged the rebels or manifested a sympathy with their

Certain pensioners dropped under this

law can be restored under the act of March 9, 1878. (See "Restoration of Pen-

DISLOYAL CLAIMANTS.

The act of July 14, 1862, provides as

"That no moneys shall be paid to the

widow, or children, or any heirs of any

deceased sordier on account of bounty,

back pay, or pension, who have in any

way been engaged in or who have aided or abetted the existing rebellion in the

United States; but the right of such dis-

loyal widow, or children, heir or heirs of such soldier, shall be vested in the loyal

heir or heirs of the deceased, if any there

The joint resolution of March 2, 1867,

the 13th day of April, A. D., 1861, in

favor of any person who promoted, encour-

aged, or in any manner sustained the late

rebellion; or in favor of any person who

during said rebellion was not known to

be opposed thereto, and distinctly in fa-

vor of its suppression; and no pardon

heretofore granted, or hereafter to be

granted, shall authorize the payment of

such account, claim, or demand, until this

resolution is modified or repealed: Pro-

vided, That this resolution shall not be

construed to prohibit the payment of

claims founded upon contracts made by

any of the Departments, where such

claims were assigned or contracted to be

assigned prior to April 1, 1861, to cred-

itors of said contractors, loyal citizens of

loyal States, in payment of debts in-

in section 4716, Revised Statutes, pro-

pension shall be paid to any person, or

ceased person, who in any manner volun-

tarily engaged in, or aided or abetted, the

late rebellion against the authority of the

"That Section 4716 of the Revised Stat-

so far as the same may be applicable to

The act of April 18, 1900, provides:

States during the war with Spain.

The act of March 3, 1873, as embodied

"Sec. 4716. No money on account of

curred prior to March 1, 1861."

vides as follows:

United States.'

"That until otherwise ordered it shall

provides as follows:

alties attaching to desertion.

is held that a person under 18 who enlist-Under the above enactment it is the practice of the War Department to issue to the soldier, upon a proper application is not properly chargeable with desertion being filed, what is termed a "deserter's release." This release is not regarded as a discharge, but simply protects the soltual age at such enlistment cannot be condier from arrest for desertion. sidered if the record of enlistment shows him 18 years or over, because the act of February 12, 1862, provides that "hereafter • • the oath of enlistment taken by the recruit shall be conclusive In the administration of the act of

the regular service.

as follows:

as to his age.' By an act of July 4, 1864, the mini- though they had volunteered or entered "Or was prevented from completing his mum age for recruits enlisting without con-

at 16 years.

course, for the period of absence), or was

restored or permitted to return to duty

without any formal action, thereafter ren-

curred after the cessation of hostilities.

DESERTION AFFECTING PENSION STATUS.

entitled to his discharge, failed to be mus- a soldier is pensionable under the general ered out and to receive a discharge from law for a disability incurred subsequent to the expiration, by limitation, of a term "Provided, That no such appointed or of enlistment from which he deserted and enlisted man shall be relieved under this was never discharged, notwithstanding the ection who, not being sick or wounded, fact that the second contract of enlistment eft his command, without proper author- was entered into prior to the expiration of the first term of enlistment; provided said second term of enlistment be faithfully performed and completed, and be not

> A decision rendered April 30, 1901 (not reported), holds that a discharge to reenlist as a veteran is a discharge within the meaning of the third section of the holding of June 21, 1898, and hence that disability incurred before veteran enlistment is pensionable under the general law, notwithstanding that the soldier received and can obtain no discharge from his veteran enlistment.

When a pension was granted under a practice not regarding a charge of desertion as a bar under certain circumstances, the discontinuance of such practice does not operate as a reason for discontinuance of the pension, and the pensioner, moreover, has the right to have considered and adjudicated any claim he may make for increase of pension on the pensioned disability. (10 P. D., 232; case of William Wilson, June 8, 1899; 10 P. D., 249; case of Charles E. Borthwick, June 21, 1899.) Under the act of June 27, 1890, or what is commonly called the "new law," an honorable discharge from every service entered into during the late war only, is necessary to give the applicant a pensionable

PROFIT BY DESERTION AND REENLISTMENT. be unlawful for any officer of the United In determining whether reenlistment claim, or demand against said Governnoved into another organization, without having ment, which accrued or existed prior to appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary tion into which a soldier had previously curing bounty or other gratuity to which he would not have been entitled had he remained under his original term of enlistment, the War Department takes notice of State and local bounties, and amounts received for enlistment as a substitute, as well as of bounties offered by

PAY AND BOUNTY.

By desertion from the service a person forfeits all pay and allowances then due him, and his right thereto is restored only by a formal adjustment of the matter during service, or a removal of the charge under the laws enacted for that purpose. The Comptroller of the Treasury has held (September 9, 1903), in a claim for balance of veteran bounty, that the soldier having served two years (act of July 22, 1861) under his reenlistment before he deserted, the issuance of an honorable dis-

charge to him under the act of March 2. 1889, entitles him to the unaccrued installments of the bounty. This decision is in accordance with a decision in the U. S. Court of Claims, June 4, 1900, where the same question was presented.

PRIVATE FUNDS AND PROPERTY NOT FOR-

Private funds placed in the custody of the Government by a person in the service, are not forfeited by desertion; but should he at the time of desertion, or afterwards, be indebted to the Government, such funds may be applied to the discharge of his indebtedness. The appraised value of a horse owned by a trooper at the date of his muster into service, and subsequently turned over to the Government, or the value of a private horse lost through any of the exigencies or necessities of the service, is due and payable independent of the contract of enlistment, and is not for-

DESERTION AFTER TRANSFER.

If, as shown by the records, a person enlisted or was drafted for the volunteer service, but was assigned to the regular service, in considering the matter of the removal of a charge of desertion standing against him, the War Department regards him as though having been in the volunteer service. If transferred or enlisted into the regulars from the volunteer service, and then deserting, he stands upon the same footing as though originally enlisted in the regular service.

DEATH WHILE IN DESERTION.

If a soldier, while absent as a "deserter" from hospital, or from furlough given by proper authority, died before the muster-out of his command, from wounds injuries, or disease received or contracted in the service and line of duty, the charge of desertion may be removed upon application by his heirs or legal representatives. If while thus absent he died after the muster-out of his command, it must appear that during the entire period after his desertion until the muster-out of his command, he was unable to return to the service. (If he would not have been entitled to be mustered out with the organization to which he belonged at the time of his desertion, had he been present with the same, "his command," within the meaning of the law, is such other organization. or portion of an organization, with which he would have been entitled to be mustered out.)

DESERTER'S RELEASE. The act of April 11, 1890, provides as

"That the 103d article of the Rules and Articles of War be, and the same is here-by, amended by adding thereto the followpunished by a court-martial for desertion or that it was for the purpose of escape in time of peace and not in the face of from imprisonment by the so-called Conan enemy, committed more than two years before the arraignment of such person or such offense, unless he shall meanwhile have absented himself from the United

1331 F STREET.

PENNEBAKER & JONES, Attorneys and Counselors,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Special attention to adjustment of accounts of civi war Volunteer Officers We think very new officers were properly pali, Widows (even if remarried), or other heirs, are enti-

tled. Write for details We are especially anxious to communicate with o'B-cers (or their heirs) who (1) were not paid for recruiting ervices, or for services rendered prior to muster in; (2) who were denied bounty by reason of promotion

PENSIONS

A civilian employe of the Quartermaster or Commissary Departments, who volun-"deserter," nor subject to any of the pen-The act of February 4, 1862, provided

JOSEPH H. HUNTER,

free opinion. Communications confidential MILO B. STEVENS & CO., Estab. 1864 899 14th St. N.W., WASHINGTON, D. C. Branch offices { Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit.

Wanted, Land Warrants.

dence solicited,
W. E. MOSES,
McGill Building, Washington, D. C.

Successfully Prosecutes Claims, Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau, 3 vrs in civil war. 15 adjudicating claims, atts since rated testimony of a claimant will not be

It is held by decision rendered April 22

Volunteering to build large stockades for accommodation of Union prisoners (11 P. D., 136), or even service in mounting guns under duress and fear of life (in case of colored prisoner: 11 P. D., 200), is not volto the widow, children, or heirs of any de- untarily aiding the rebellion, nor a bar to

By a ruling dated February 26, 1903, in the case of Peter Walther, 4th N. Y. Cav., ctf. 655,714, the Commissioner of Pensions holds that in view of the joint resolution of July 1, 1902 constraing the utes be, and the same is hereby, repealed act of June 27, 1890, alleged disloyalty in act of June 27, 1890, alleged disloyalty in aiding and abetting the enemy while held

the claims to pension of dependent parents of soldiers, sailors, and marines who served in the army or navy of the United This removes the bar to ex-Confederites, and the wives or widows of such. obtaining pension on account of sons dy-

ing from disability incurred in service in the Spanish war. EX-CONFEDERATES ENLISTED IN U. S. SERVICE.

The act of March 3, 1877, as amended by the act of August 1, 1892, provides as

"That the law prohibiting the payment of any money on account of pensions to any person, or to the widow, children, or heirs of any deceased person, who, in any which authorized the payment to certain manner, engaged in or aided or abetted the United States, shall not be construed to apply to such persons as afterward voluntarily enlisted in either the navy or army of the United States, and who, while in such service, incurred disability from a wound or injury received or disease contracted in the line of duty." [As to pension title under act of June 27, 1890, see joint resolution of July 1, 1902.]

PRISONERS ENLISTED IN CONFEDERATE

Union prisoners-of-war who enlisted into the Confederate service, even for the purpose of escaping to the Union lines, are in general regarded as having voluntarily aided and abetted the rebellion, and as not entitled to pension under any law. Though the soldier subsequently rejoined his command and was honorably discharged, it is as a rule practically impossible, as the holdings now are, to furnish such evidence as would be regarded as sufficient to rebut and overcome the presumption of disloyalty attaching to the enlistment into the

A decision rendered July 21, 1894, holds: "1. Enlistment in the Confederate army will be presumed to be voluntary. Such enlistment and service in the Confederate army is such a voluntary aiding and abetting the rebellion against the authority of the United States as, under section 4716, Revised Statutes, will bar title to pension.

"3. Where such enlistment and service in the Confederate army is sought to be palliated or excused on the ground of ing words: No person shall be tried or duress, that the same was not voluntary.

(3) who were dismissed from the service; (4) who were denied travel pay by reason of resignation for persons reasons or convenience; (5) who were not mustered ber, and (6) who lost U. S. pay by reason of State pay-

ment each day, looking up neglected and rejected cases. He uses all the testimony on file, and will look up yours. Fee due when you get your money Thousands of pensions can be increased. Now write him.

> Pension and Patent Attorney, Washington, D. C.

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accepted to overcome such presumption.

"4. The fact that a soldier of the United States army was confined as a prisonerof-war in a Confederate military prison is no excuse for enlisting or serving in the Confederate army." PRISONERS CHARGED WITH DISLOYALTY.

1901 (11 P. D., 327), that an official Confederate record that a Union prisoner-ofwar was "transferred to Col. O'Neill," a Confederate recruiting officer, does not establish disloyalty unless there is proof showing the actual enlistment of the prisoner in the Confederate service or his performing duty therein.

a prisoner of war is not a bar to pension under the act of 1890. ACTS OF DISLOYALTY.

A public expression of sentiments showing sympathy; making clothes and tents for rebel soldiers; voting for an ordinance of secession; paying taxes to the Confederate Government; or exercising the functions of a justice of the peace, or of any other office, under the Government of a State in rebellion, are all regarded as "aiding and abetting" the rebellion, within

the meaning of the law. It is held that the act of February 19, 1879, amendatory of and substantially reenacting the act of July 19, 1848, and persons of three months' extra pay for late rebellion against the authority of the Mexican War service, having failed to place any restrictions as to loyalty during the rebellion, the laws relating to loyalty

> also "service pension.") (To be continued.)

have no application. (See "Extra Pay;"

Work of the Pension Office. The report of certificates issued for the week ended

uly 9 shows:
Army Invalids: Original, 3; increase, 359; reissue, 12;
Army Invalids: Original, 3; increase, 34; accrued, 141. renewal, 5; supplemental, 1 duplicate, 24; accrued, 141. Total, 545. Army Widows, etc.: Original, 75; reissue, 5; renewal, 4: dup 1 are, 12. Total, 96.

Arm: Invalids (war with Spain): Original, 6: increase, 2: reissue, 1: duplicate 4: accrued, 2. Total, 15.

Army Widows, etc. (war with Spain): Original, 2; Army Widows, etc. (war with Spain): Original, 2; duplicate, 1. Tota, 3.

Army Invalids (war with Spain: Original, 2; duplicate, 1. Total, 3.

Army Invalids—Regular Establishment: Original, 20; increase, 7; reissue, 1; duplicate, 2. Total, 30.

Navy Invalids—Regular Establishment: Original, 2. Navy Widows, etc.—Regular Establishment: Original, 2.

Army Invalids (act of June 27, 1890); Original, 1,098; accrease, 5,016; additional, 656; reissue, 18; rest-ration, renewal, 81; supplemental, 2; duplicate, 60; accrued, 48. Total, 7,18°. Army Widows, etc. (act of June 27, 1890): Original, rese vat, 2; supplemental, 2; duplicate, 28; accrue
 Total, 404.

Navy invalids (act of June 27, 1890): Original, 68; ir crease, 15.; additional, 10; reissue 3; renewal, 7; preste, 1; a crued, 14. Total, 255.

Navy Widows, etc. (act of June 27, 1890): Original, 13; dupacate 1; acer ed. 1. Total, 45. War of 1812 Widows: Duplicate, 1. Mexican War Survivors: Origin d. 1; ressue, 3; acmexican War Survivors: Origin I., Mexican War Widows: Original, II. Indian Wars 1889

Total, 29.
 Indian Wars (1832-42) Widows: Original, 12.
 Totals -Original, 1,701: Increase, 5,536; additional reissue, 43; restoration, 4; renewal, 99; supplements; duplicate, 135; accrued, 421. Grand total, 8,410.

"It's an Ill-Wind." Kansas has just discovered that her

creat flood last year had some good in it, after all. This year no rats, gophers or rabbits have appeared to damage the crops in the districts which were under water.



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